

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS



VOLUME XX No 41

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Mar. 9th, 1933

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Empress:
Church School, 2:00 p.m.
Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.
Subject: "Solomon."
We invite you to worship with us.
Rev. Geo. A. Shields,
Minister.

Medical Services

That adequate medical services for all the people of Alberta can be secured only through the operation of a contributory health insurance scheme is stated in the progress report of the legislative committee on health services tabled in the legislature by Hon. Geo. Howland, Minister of Health. The committee's report, dealing with ultimate provision of an ideal scheme for medical services, says any plan of a more "local nature should be readily adapted to a more general system if such should become dominant or provincial-wide in its application. Enabling legislation by which municipal districts or parts thereof may organize for provision of medical services should also be utilized, says the report. Information at hand as yet does not enable it to make a final report, which is regretted by the committee. The committee was made up of Hon. Geo. Howland, chairman; G. E. Christie, M.P.; H. H. Hennig, M.P.; Fort Saskatchewan; W. G. Farquharson, Provost; W. G. Atkinson, Edmonton; Hon. Mrs. Parby, A. L.; and C. Paterson, Edmon.

THE FARM GARDEN

By R. E. Everest

This subject in practice embraces a variety of efforts and results. From a bare seed planted around a bare home site on the prairies kinds of garden vary to the tastefully arranged bay out and a luxuriant growth within a carefully kept shelter belt. This latter garden may not be far removed in miles from the first. Adverse financial conditions, as they have pressed in upon farm life in recent years, have turned the farmer's attention directly and definitely towards the garden on the farm as a means of reducing cash outlay in securing the living for the inmates of the home. The result is open for the observer to view. This year 1932 produced more in number, larger in size, planned and greater productivity in vegetable gardens than has been existent over the southern part of Alberta before.

Protection for the Garden Shelter is essential to protect from the winds and drifting soil that would check and blast the growth of the more or less tender vegetable plants if exposed in the open. The recognized and generally used form of shelter is the tree belt. Many good shelter belts across the prairies were obtained as seedlings and cuttings from the Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan. This service between 1901 and 1930 was extended to more than 100,000

setters in the number of over 117,000,000 trees. Those who have not availed themselves of this opportunity of protecting and beautifying their home site lay out should be interested in corresponding with the Forestry Station at Indian Head.

To protect and beautify a farm home two things are required; first an idea, second a start at the work. The idea will grow into a plan that will be in accord with the location of the residence. When the lines to north and west have been settled to take in the land that will be required for the complete working out of a permanent home scheme (using this belt of land is well prepared) plant planting should be undertaken at once. Or if natural shelter is available the clearing off and desirable shaping up could be given first attention. The early fixed planting of trees is important and a constant time saver; trees grow while we sleep and start the next year from where they left the year before. This shelter belt will have an additional utility purpose as it forms a snow trap for winter drifts. Trees in this shelter should be no closer than one hundred feet to any permanent building (the trapped snow become an inconvenience). This protection set out is distinct from the home grounds planting adjacent to or in wooded areas the kind of trees to use may be determined largely by the trees that are native to the district. Nature has been selecting these species over the centuries and may well be heeded as a guide. Evergreens should be used extensively in a locality where they have been grown lavishly. Evergreen give the delight of your round colour and set in the shelter belt they afford the very best of protection from prevailing winds. The open prairie farmer is denied the freedom of evergreens that are so easy of employment by the western slope foothill home maker. For windbreak purposes nothing better can be found than the native spruce. Nature never made a more beautiful tree than the spruce with its spread of branch at the ground and then carried up in an even conical form with complete in a finished apex. However, observe this; a shelter, do not make the mistake of planting the spruce or removing the lower branches which, rather than improving makes the tree more windy.

In deciduous trees the native black poplar is being used for shade purposes more and more as the years go by, and this can be fully justified by experience and observation. For the work of transplanting this plant should be given, use small trees one to two feet high, they are easily handled and adapt themselves more quickly to the change from transfer, especially with the larger trees. In shifting all trees, but more particularly evergreens, do not expose roots for even a short space of time to sun or air; soil pecking and moisture are good allies in the moving of trees.

Within the shelter belt allowance will be made of space for a vegetable garden, or if lack of moisture is a controlling factor, space for two gardens in order that one may be lying

Married Peoples' Club

The Married Peoples' Club held their regular social evening at the theatre on Monday, March 6. Progressive whist was played and Mrs. W. McLean was the winner of the prize. Afterwards dancing was indulged in. There was a very good attendance present.

Follow storing up the summer rains for use of vegetable plants of the succeeding year.

To prepare the ground for vegetables, plough in thoroughly a coat of well-rotted farmyard manure as an early operation of the fallow year. Addition of manure in this way will contribute some plant food and improve the tilth and moisture-holding powers of the soil. For the remainder of the season give sufficient cultivation to prevent the growth of plant life. For the dry land garden it is not good practice to apply manure in the same year that the land is going to be planted to crop. In the planting season the following year only surface cultivation will be required in preparation of the seed bed. A good plan made in late winter of the area available for garden, showing location of each class of vegetable, will facilitate actual work and give balance and proportion to the lay out. For the economy of time, and to escape the drudgery of gardening arrange the space for vegetables so that the work of cultivation may be done by horse power. That is the garden should have length rather than width and the rows be spaced so that tillage by horse and wheel is practicable. This system in its carrying out resolves itself for example into a row of carrots rather than a bed of carrots.

Average employed on dry land gardening is not high in price and may be most judiciously in the spring of vegetable crops. Rows should be laid wide apart and plants in the row can be given ample space according to their habit of growth. Roominess is of particular advantage in a drought season as the larger moisture drawing area per plant is a further assurance towards a successful crop.

Clubbing Offer

We have arranged for a special clubbing offer of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and the Empress Express, the two papers for one year at the low price of \$2.50.

I.O.D.E. Notes

The following are the hostesses for 1933—for the Empress Chapter Daughters of the Empire.

March, Mrs. N. D. Storey, April, Mrs. J. Campbell, May, Mrs. L. H. Shannon, June, Mrs. John McNeill, Sept., Mrs. W. R. Brodie, October, Mrs. J. N. Anderson, November, Mrs. N. P. Storey, December, Mrs. A. York, January, 1934, Mrs. E. S. Sexton, February, Mrs. W. MacPherson.

The vegetable garden is not necessarily a perplexing matter to worry or procrastinate about. In the spring, as soon as garden soil is tillable plant lettuce, radish, peas, spinach and onions. Sow small seeds in carefully worked ground, make rows straight, cover seeds well with soil, yet shade toward shallow rather than deep planting and firm the soil well over the seed, the tramping over each row with the feet can be recommended. At the end of April put in beets, carrots and parsnips. About May 20th plant beans, corn, cucumbers, pumpkins and squash. Tomatoes may be started in the house by planting in pots during March and transplant to the garden around the end of May.

Cabbages, especially the early sorts, and cauliflowers also may be started inside, although the main crop for winter use usually can be successfully grown by sowing the seed in early spring in a garden row where it is in. (cont. on back page)

St. Mary the Virgin (Anglican Church)

12th of March
2nd Sunday in Lent
11 a.m., Holy Communion.
Rev. J. P. Horne.

I.O.D.E. Committees

Committees appointed by the Empress Chapter of the I.O.D.E. are as follows:
Kitchen—Mrs. W. R. Brodie, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. N. D. Storey.

Prize and Purchasing—Mrs. N. P. Storey, Mrs. R. A. Pool, Soliciting—Mrs. A. K. McNeill, Mrs. J. N. Anderson.

Decorating—Mrs. J. McNeill, Miss Maxwell, Miss W. Arthur, Miss M. Hutchinson.

Hospital Sewing—Mrs. D. McNeill, Mrs. W. Stothers, Hall—Mrs. E. McGill.

Single Unemployed Number

The number of single unemployed registered with the provincial relief commission since November totals 7895, according to a report of the commission. Of this number nearly 1,000 have been placed on farms under the plan recently announced. Over 54 per cent of the registered were foreign born, 24.38 per cent being Canadians, and 21.63 per cent British born. Native Albertans total only 3.25 per cent.

The past week has seen much variation in weather and heavy precipitation. Warm and spring-like weather, changing to windy and snowy conditions.



INCOME TAX RETURNS

Government of Alberta

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Income Tax Returns under the Provincial Income Tax are now due and should be filed with the Supt. of Income Tax, Qu'Appelle Bldg., Edmonton, before March 31st, 1933.

Forms may be procured from any Provincial government office or from any bank or direct from the Superintendent of Income Tax, Edmonton.

All persons residing, employed or carrying on business in Alberta are to a tax on income subject to the exemptions provided for in the Act.

Full information re exemption and method of filing returns is contained in the forms themselves. Avoid penalty by filing now. Further information will be furnished on application to Income Tax Branch, Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton.

HON. R. G. REID, Provincial Treasurer. E. M. GUNDERSON, Supt. of Income Tax

Calgary's Popular Priced Hotels

HOTEL YORK

EVERYTHING NEWEST—Rates from \$2.00
FREE GARAGE : COFFEE SHOP

Hotel St. Regis

RATES—\$1.00 and \$1.50. Weekly and Monthly Rates.

Snapshot Time

Lengthening days, with additional hours of sunlight and the use of Verichrome Film, with its two emulsions, will ensure you taking the best of pictures. Snapshot its now know no season with the use of Verichrome Films

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading cameras. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

HARD-TIME

Masquerade Dance

EMPRESS THEATRE

on St. Patrick's Day

Friday, March 17th

Prizes given for Best and Comic Home-made Hard Time Costumes

Don't Forget the Date and Make Your Arrangements

JOB PRINTING

Visiting Cards, Business Cards
Letterheads, Statements, Envelopes, Posters, Auction Sale Posters and Commercial Printing.

Give your next order to the local printers.

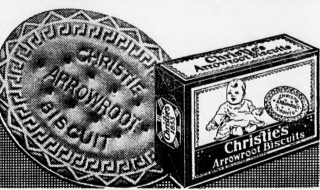
THE EMPRESS EXPRESS



Only the best is good enough for Baby

Proved purity and quality upon which no imitation can possibly improve. For 80 years the favorite arrowroot biscuits in Canadian homes.

Christie's PURE Arrowroot Biscuits



Tabulating The Census.

In this machine age, and during a period of unemployment on a scale never before experienced, there is a tendency in some quarters to lay the chief blame for the prevailing unemployment to one factor—the machine. It is being argued that man's great inventive genius has succeeded so well that he is putting himself out of work; that the machine is now doing what man himself used to do. It cannot be denied that the machine has displayed man-power in many directions and ways. But, conversely, it cannot be denied that the machine has developed so many new things and made them accessible to masses of the people who would otherwise be denied them that, in other directions and ways, the machine has created employment for man. Many examples of this might be given.

Aside from this, however, there is another fact that is too often overlooked, and that is, hundreds of things are now being made and done by machinery which would never be done at all if we had to depend upon man-power to do them. They would be economically impossible, and but for the machine, man would simply be denied these things which the machines now do or provide for him. In such instances the machine is not depriving man of employment, but is merely adding to the sum total of the world's goods, services, conveniences, even knowledge.

Let us devote this article to a concrete illustration of this fact, gleaned from a most interesting newspaper article. Can you imagine a machine that counts 240 separate facts at the same time? Can you imagine another that detects man-made mistakes? Yet the inventive genius of a Canadian has evolved such machines which are now at work in the Census Bureau at Ottawa, machines unlike anything in the world. They are not replacing men and women, because as many, or more, persons are employed in the Census Bureau as in former years, but they are making thousands of calculations now possible which otherwise would never be made.

The 1931 census of Canada now being tabulated is the biggest job of its kind ever undertaken in this country. Were it not for the two machines referred to it would cost three times as much as it will to tabulate the information which will be published, and it would, therefore, never be undertaken. In addition, much more information will be compiled than will be published, but it will be available if and when required.

The two machines are the verifier and the tabulator. The first detects errors and the second counts 240 different facts from individual cards at the rate of 240 cards a minute. The data taken by census enumerators is transferred to small cards by punching holes for each fact recorded. A hole is punched in the proper place to indicate the sex, age, religion, nationality, language, race, origin, and other things of the person being counted. This card is then sent to the certifying machine to check for errors and sent back for checking on cards on which conflicting pieces of information are recorded. For instance, if a person's age is 25 and he is listed by mistake as a non-voter, under 21, the error is thrown into the discard by the machine and sent back for checking to correct the discrepancy.

If a man gives his race as Jewish and his religion as Baptist the card is thrown out and re-checked. If the sex is omitted the card is not sent back. The machine checks for errors and straightens out in a single flash, such as the wrong age, or the wrong sex, but it can and does detect all discrepancies of conflicting data.

The tabulator is the machine in the world which will count 240 separate facts at the same time, and, as already stated, it does it at the rate of 240 cards a minute. Just how these two uncanny, almost human, machines do their work will not permit of a description, intensely interesting as it would be. They were invented by A. E. Thornton, mechanical oil superintendent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and were built in Ottawa under his direction and that of his assistant, F. Bellisle. These two men worked for three years on their plans. They had some little difficulty persuading the Government to allow them to build the machines as commercial manufacturers scoffed and said they would never work. The machines have been working for 15 months without a hitch.

The next largest machine in the world is at Washington and is used by the United States Census Bureau. It, however, tabulates only 60 facts at a time compared with the 240 tabulated by the Canadian machine. The largest commercial machine in the world tabulates only 30 facts and cannot be bought. It can only be rented. Before the next U.S. census is taken, Mr. Thornton's machine will likely be in operation at Washington. Canada is miles ahead of the United States in this respect.

Development of the machine is a simplification of the theory of necessity being the mother of invention. Had Mr. Thornton and Mr. Bellisle not set to work in their little machine shop it would most likely never have been invented. Private industry cannot develop at this time and the reason there is little market. The machine is of use only for census purposes and the Dominion Government is the only one who would buy it.

But to emphasize the idea mentioned at the outset of this article, let it be repeated that these machines are not throwing people out of jobs. The tabulation of the present census is the most exact and precise ever made, and because there is little market. The machine is of use only for census purposes and the Dominion Government is the only one who would buy it.

So much information will be tabulated, that it is stated, if it were all published the volume of the census would be more than previous ones. The printing costs would approach the operating costs of the Canadian National Railway. By careful use of the machine the volume of the census will be reduced, and what figures will be of greater use to the people of Canada as a whole. But the whole picture is a happy one. The Bureau of Statistics will be a veritable gold mine for research workers and students of sociology and economics, because all this information, carefully tabulated, will be available to them.

Her Heart Was Weak Nerves Shaky, Nights Restless

Mrs. A. Black, Walsworth, Ont., writes: "I suffered from heart weakness, shaky nerves, and restless nights. I saw your advertisement for Millon's Heart and Nerve Pills and decided to try them although I was a little doubtful. But I am now a happy thankful to find as they have proved of wonderful help to me."

"I am now strong and well again, but am nervous without a box in the house."

Get sets at all drug and general stores; send only post to The W. Millon Co., Ltd.

New Tire Guarantee Announced

New Warranty Hoped To Result In More Satisfactory Service

Much of the confusion incident to tire adjustment claims will be eliminated by a new guarantee announced by all standard-line tire manufacturers. Tire companies believe that no longer will car owners find themselves at dispute with dealers or manufacturers as to the validity of their claims.

The new guarantee, planned to remove all contentions possibilities, warrants tires used in private passenger car service for 9 months or 12 months, depending on the type of tire, and a guarantee certificate accompanies each tire.

All road hazards, excepting punctures and running flat, are covered by the new guarantee and provision is made for a satisfactory repair or a pro rata adjustment, based on the term of the guarantee. It will be seen that, under this new warranty, allowance will be made for such incidents as stone-bruises, cracks, coming out of line, faulty-brakes, etc., not previously covered by tire guarantees. This is a new and definite advantage to the tire user.

Dealers are now selling tires under the new guarantee and motorists are warned that a certificate should be obtained with each new tire. The new guarantee covers, also, tires sold as equipment on new passenger cars that are used in private service. Leading tire manufacturers believe the new warranty will result in more satisfactory automobile service throughout the country and the broadened coverage of the warranty.

Special Garnet Grades Asked

Committee Would Like Legislation To Become Effective In 1934

Three special grades will be set up for garnet when it is recommended by the Western Grain Standards committee are accepted by the Federal Government. Hon. R. S. Duguid, assistant grain commissioner for Saskatchewan, announced on his return to Saskatoon from a meeting of the committee at Winnipeg.

The British Columbia committee will ask the government to pass the necessary legislation, an amendment to the Grain Act, at the coming session. The committee should not become effective before the arrival of the 1934 crop.

The committee would, however, like it to the Board of Grain Commissioners to bring the new grades, No. 1 C.W. Garnet, No. 2 C.W. Garnet, and No. 3 C.W. Garnet into effect any time prior to the harvesting of the 1934 crop if deemed desirable.

It was pointed out, Mr. Duguid added, that the possible large carrying capacity of the 1934 crop of grain would contain a large proportion of Garnet wheat which would be discounted at No. 2 Northern. This grading had come into effect. This influenced the committee in advising that the new grading should not be put into effect until the spring of 1935. The committee did not want to upset the grading system at present for fear of an adverse effect on the present low price of wheat.

Not Enough To Go Round

Farmers Keep On Getting Pure Bred Breeding Stock

Reports received by A. A. MacMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, show that Saskatchewan breeders, like hog breeders all over Canada, are particularly keen on getting pure bred breeding stock. All the pure bred sows from the Industrial Farm at Moose Jaw were purchased on the account of the Federal Department of Agriculture, under the Brood Sow policy. And while this looked like a large order to dispose of, demand was so keen for this quality stock that it literally sold itself, and, as a matter of fact, it has been quite impossible to service the large number of enquiries for pure bred pigs which this sale attracted.

Communists Object

The Communist Club of Timmins, Ont., has undertaken a campaign to secure a day's pay from every employed person to assist those in need. According to the Progressive, it is meeting with general success. But it is meeting with opposition from the Communist element which has issued a circular pouring scorn on those promoting the plan.—Toronto Globe.

Building cement is lifted through such fine screens that it is possible to hold water in them.

According to the 1920 census South Carolina has the highest percentage of illiteracy.

How Soviet Russia Trades

Demands Cash From Others But Unlimited Credit For Itself

How the barter scheme with Soviet Russia would work out we will never know, but it is not allowed to know, because the Canadian Government is asked to guarantee \$4,000,000. But in the case of a real trade agreement we get some idea. Italy has a trading pact drawn up in 1924, which expires next August, and the Italian Government has apparently had enough of it as notice is expected to be given within the next few weeks to terminate it. Not only has the trade been very one-sided, but while the Soviet demands cash for Italian purchases, it demanded four years and four months credit for itself. Now the Soviet has put forward feelers for longer credit. That might be five years, six years, seven, or how long will you give?

Such as nations want trade, give them a more credit compared with cash "a bit too thick."—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Canadian Seeds Exchanged

Canadian Wild Flower Seeds For Planting On War Graves In Europe

A report issued by the Division of Botany of the Dominion Experiment Station at Ottawa, shows that the annual exchange list of seeds, collected in the arboretum, comprised some 1,700 seeds, and a total of 4,802 packets of seeds, 1500 rooted plants and 11 cuttings were sent out to 110 botanical gardens or other botanical institutions, throughout the world. In return, 21,171 packets of seeds and 21 cuttings were received from foreign gardens. Special supplies were obtained, as required, for scientific workers in Canada. Twenty-eight packets of seed of Canadian wild flowers were sent to the War Graves Committee for planting on the battlefields of Europe. Other activities included studies of the life history of noxious weeds and of chemical methods of eradication.

Studio At Coast

British Films To Be Produced In British Columbia

A studio for production of British moving pictures will be established in British Columbia, it was announced by Major C. Fairbanks Smith, former British army officer who has supervised construction of large studios in Hollywood. The announcement follows the incorporation of the British-American Film Company at Victoria.

The studios will be rented to various Hollywood producers who desire to continue in the British market under the Empire Quota laws. In addition the company will make at least eight productions of its own each year under the direction of Edward Grouce, who has been engaged by the company, Major Smith added.

The company will be under British control as a British quota law specifies while the staff and actors will be 75 per cent. British.

Shows Star Movements

Young Amateur Astronomer Builds "Stararium" In St. Louis

A miniature planetarium which is said to unfold the drama of the firmament in much the same manner as does the \$100,000 Alder planetarium in Chicago has been built at St. Louis, Missouri, by Stuart O'Bryne, 27-year-old amateur astronomer.

O'Bryne calls his model a "stararium," since, he says, it shows only star movement, while a true planetarium, of which there are only two in the United States, will show the movements of the stars, planets, sun and moon in their proper position in relation to the time of the year and the latitude from which observed.

It takes thirty-five men about three months to paint the dome of the Cupola at Washington, and the work of paint are mixed for the task.

Over 55,000 pounds of herring scales have been sold by fishermen of New Brunswick to manufacturers of artificial pearls.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS
STOP
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION

CHEST COLDS Best treated externally 2 WAYS at once!

When a cold goes down into the chest, take no chances. Go to bed with Vicks VapoRub double action treatment.

Rub Vicks vigorously over throat and chest and cover with warm flannel. Relief is two-fold:

(1) By stimulation—Through the skin like a plaster Vicks "draws out" tightness and soreness.

(2) By inhalation—Its medicated vapors released by the heat of the body are inhaled direct to the air-passages.

To increase the stimulative effect, reddon the skin over the chest with hot wet towels before applying Vicks.



Mother! The night coughs of children can usually be relieved by one application of Vicks. Just rub on freely and cover with warm flannel.

26 1/2
OVER 12 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

Forage Crop Distribution

Policy Inaugurated Last Year Is To Be Continued

The forage crop distribution policy inaugurated last year by the federal minister of agriculture, the Honorable Robert Weir, is to be continued in 1933. This policy was designed to encourage and stimulate the production of seed grasses and clover in order that more food of good quality may be available for livestock and thus develop permanency in agriculture, in the areas where it is possible to do so.

There has been named a provincial committee to handle this work, composed of T. M. Stevenson, agricultural forage crop laboratory, Saskatchewan, who is responsible for supplying information on varieties, methods of growing and other technical data; S. H. Vigor, farm commissioner, provincial department of agriculture, Regina, who is responsible for the selection of growers, and will, therefore, receive all applications from farmers wishing to participate in the distribution, and Nelson Young, district inspector, Dominion seed branch, Saskatoon, who will purchase and distribute the seed and also be responsible for the collection of same.

Selected lots of bromes, western vernal clover and alfalfa will be distributed. Any farmer may apply for one kind of seed grass or clover, where the maximum acreage is 20 per cent. In the case of alfalfa seed for 10 acres can be secured, and consideration may be given an application for alfalfa and another grass. The total acreage, should this be allowed, would be 25, that is a grower may get alfalfa for 10 acres and bromes for 15.

Applicants must agree to return pound for pound of seed of equal grade from the first satisfactory seed crop, or pay in cash one-half the actual cost of the seed delivered within two years. The return of seed or payment will be made to the Dominion seed branch.

A perfected apparatus, which will enable the deaf and dumb to hear, is now being perfected and demonstrated in the office of Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteth, Ontario Minister of Public Works, whose vision director was constructed. It is developed on the principle of sound amplification and the cost is a mere fraction of "hearing" machines now in use.

Made Old Cars Do

By making the old driver last another year Canadians got along with 27,514 fewer automobiles in 1932 than in 1931, according to statistics in the automobile industry, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The apparent consumption of new automobiles in Canada during the year was 49,241, while 76,758 were bought in 1931.

A passenger on a railroad runs only one chance in 1,500,000 of getting killed, statisticians assure. And what's the chance of getting a cinder in the eye?

More than 56 out of every 100 women in Latvia are engaged in gainful occupations.

Hunky Turns Thief

Took Heavy Blanket From Clothes Line, The Man

A lone huck, full of energy and craving action, stepped out at The Pas the other night and before he was finished landed in the clutches of the law.

The pouch apparently stepped into the hands of Fischer Ave., looked up and down, and then started down The Pas was dead.

Then he sighted a heavy blanket hanging from a clothes line. He dug his teeth into it and started down the street, the blanket trailing behind, hoping maybe to meet other hucksters to start a tug of war.

He stepped into one of the main streets to issue his challenges and ran right into the law. That finished it. Police spoke and he gave up his plunder.

Only One Answer

Japan's Threat To Leave League Should Be Ignored

There is only one appropriate answer to Japan's threat to leave the League if the resolution concerning her proceedings in Manchuria is not withdrawn; and that is to ignore it entirely. Between a League of Nations which has bought the support of Japan by a supine acquiescence in her violence, and a League of Nations which is temporarily deprived of her support for refusing to do so, there cannot be a moment's hesitation.—London News-Chronicle.

To Improve Wheat Prices

Best and Most Effective Way Is To Reduce Acreage

We have led the world in increasing wheat acreage following the disappearance of Russia and the Balkan countries from the ranks of the exporters. There is every reason why we should now set the example of reducing acreage. All the world wheat conferences which could be held, all the legislation which could be sought, would not be so effective in the direction of improving wheat prices as this one step.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Continuation of the drought in the high-belt grazing regions is threatening South Africa's livestock this season.

The "tourist" industry has fallen to half million mark in France, as compared to 3,000,000 foreign visitors a year before the World War.

GIN PILLS
FOR THE KIDNEYS
"THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM AND GRAVEL"

Northern Flyers Are Killed In Crash Near Fort Rae

Fort McMurray, Alberta.—Victims of the far northern air trials, two pioneers of the Arctic rim lay dead tonight in the desolate stretch of blizzard-swept country near Fort Rae, North West Territories.

Meagre news reaching here today carried word a search plane of the Canadian Airways, Limited, found the bodies of Pilot F. H. Calder and his engineer, A. W. Nadin, missing since January 31, after leaving Fort Rae.

Reports of the death of the flyer and his engineer were rushed to western headquarters of the Canadian Airways at Winnipeg and to the northern Alberta base at Edmonton. Details of the crash are lacking, but it is believed the Calder plane dived to the snow-covered ground a few hours after leaving the North West Territories base.

The search plane found the wrecked machine. Nearby lay the two bodies, frozen. It was indicated both Calder and Nadin had been pitched to their death.

Flying mates in the north for the past few years, Calder and Nadin were known to airmen throughout the Dominion and both were participants in many a northern adventure. Calder's rating as a pilot was among the highest in Canada.

Like many another flyer on mail and passenger runs in western Canada, "Tuddy" Calder received his flying training with the Royal Air Force. He was flying in a fighting machine in France while in his teens, and the short and stumpy pilot came through with flying colors.

Immigration Decrease

Few Arrivals From Britain and European Countries

Ottawa, Ont.—The decrease in immigration to Canada from the United Kingdom and European countries is indicated in figures tabled in the House of Commons by Hon. W. A. Gordon, acting minister of immigration.

During the first six months of the present fiscal year only 174 agricultural laborers entered Canada from the British Isles, including the Irish Free State. During the fiscal year 1929-30 the figure for this immigration was 13,257, in 1930-31 it had dropped to 4,537, and last year to 651. From European countries, agricultural laborers entered Canada during the first half of the present year to the number of 65, only 10 in the fiscal year 1931-32, and 12,118 in the preceding year.

Total immigration, excluding farm laborers, from the British Isles during the first half of the present fiscal year 5,125 came in, and 18,141 in 1930-31. From European countries, 10,143 came in during the first half of the year, and 18,141 in the fiscal year 1931-32, the total number was 2,877. In 1930-31 it was 18,962.

Any Johnson Given Award

Woman Aviator Receives Segrave Memorial Trophy

London, England.—Any Johnson Molison, England's premiere woman aviator, was notified that she had been awarded the Segrave Memorial Trophy, established in 1930 after the death of Sir Henry Segrave, the motorboat racer.

The two previous winners were Bert Hinkler, who has been missing for weeks on a solo flight from here to Australia, and Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith.

The Washington Debts Parley Hoped To Create Friendly Atmosphere

London, England.—Great Britain's fundamental aim in the Washington debts discussion will be to create a friendly atmosphere and a mutual trust leading to a widespread American understanding of the world, nature of the problem which, in the British view, calls for a rapid final settlement by a drastic scaling down. This is the view of authoritative opinion of highest government quarters, and with the cabinet strongly in favor of the war debts policy, plans will be rapidly completed for its presentation.

Western Estimates

Sums Set Aside For Public Works In Western Provinces

Ottawa, Ont.—Western estimates tabled in the House of Commons include sums for public buildings in western Canada, and also for harbor and river improvements, particularly on the Pacific coast. Under the head of "public buildings, the following appropriations for the fiscal year 1933-34 are made:

Dominion public buildings: Improvements and repairs, \$25,000; Regina armory payment on installment of purchase of armory, \$31,000. Saskatchewan: Old post office building—Repairs and improvements, \$1,500.

Total, \$60,500. Under the heading of "harbors and rivers," the following appropriations are included:

Saskatchewan, Alberta and North West Territories: Harbors and rivers generally for maintenance of service on new works to be undertaken, \$15,000.

Provision is made for certain telegraph and telephone lines, as follows: Saskatchewan and Alberta: Saskatchewan and Alberta telegraph and telephone lines—Repairs and improvements, \$7,700.

Sees Gradual Recovery

Walter Runciman Says Canada Feeling Effects Of Depression In United States

St. Ives, Cornwall, England.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, told an audience here that Canada was feeling effects of the business depression in the United States and that until prosperity returned to the United States the Dominion could not prosper.

Success of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement signed at the Ottawa conference last summer, Mr. Runciman said, depended on the operation of the Canadian tariff board. "If it is a good board, impartial and broadminded, and shows insight, undoubtedly they can within their own limits add a good deal to Anglo-Canadian trade," he declared.

"Our own tariff committee is absolutely free from all political influence. We only ask that the Canadian committee should be similarly free."

He said he anticipated a gradual return of prosperity to the United Kingdom.

Railway Amalgamation

Liberal Members and Senators To Oppose Move In This Direction

Ottawa, Ont.—Liberal members and senators will oppose amalgamation of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, it was decided at party caucus.

In addition to opposing amalgamation of the railways, the party went on record as favoring the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National.

It was understood individual members expressed the view that if amalgamation were to be entertained at all, it should be that of the two railways under government, rather than private ownership.

The decision of the caucus will influence the progress of the government's railway legislation through both Houses of Parliament. Senators, as well as members of the Commons were present and very probably will reflect the "no amalgamation" policy during the debate on railway legislation in the Upper House.

Making New Peace Proposals

Japan Willing To Withdraw Certain Objections To Manchurian Settlement

Tokyo, Japan.—An official spokesman indicated that Japan has withdrawn certain objections to the League of Nations formula for the conclusion of the Manchurian dispute, and would make new proposals for a settlement on that basis.

He indicated the delegates were authorized to concede other points blocking conciliation under paragraph three of article 10 of the League Covenant, if the League drops its intention to enunciate non-recognition of the government of Manchukuo in Manchuria and further limits the competence of the proposed conciliation committee.

A Japanese foreign office spokesman said:

"We are not hopeful that the league will accept our terms. If they are refused, application of paragraph four is inevitable. The nature of the report under that paragraph will determine whether Japan will withdraw from the league."

War Debts

Britain's Stand For Settling War Debts Without Scuttling

London, England.—Britain's clear-cut stand for settling the war debts without scuttling the economic concessions with the United States, or pleading return to the gold standard except on definite conditions, was urged with outspoken frankness by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain as the guest of the American Correspondents' Association of London.

Mr. Chamberlain told the writers he did not come to make a speech on war debts, and his talk dealt in the main with an analysis of the world economic depression, the solution of which, he said, was largely dependent on the reform of confidence everywhere.

'The Queen's Husband'

Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones To Appear In London Comedy Hit

What is most certain to be the theatrical event of the present season, just as it has proven to be the highlight throughout Canada, will be the coming engagement of Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones in their record-breaking London comedy hit, "The Queen's Husband" at the Hux Theatre, Sadler's Wells, Feb. 13.

Local playgoers will recall the sensation that those young actor-managers created when last season in the midst of a successful run at the Ambassador Theatre, London, England, they decided to come to Canada, visiting Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Ottawa, which cities showed their appreciation by crowding the theatres to absolute capacity. After the brief Canadian visit, Messrs. Colbourne and Jones returned to London, England, where they remained for many more weeks.

Being unable to visit here last season, these popular British stars are now, in response to requests from their many London friends, bringing the same comedy and production, thus offering lovers of the theatre an opportunity to witness the London success exactly as presented in the British Metropolitan.

AIR MINISTER ON TOUR OF INSPECTION



Here we see Lord Londonderry, British Secretary of State for Air, leaving Croydon by the huge air-liner "Heracles" to make a tour of the Royal Air Force Units in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq. It's a long trip and perhaps a bumpy one, but the air minister's Air Minister seems quite happy.

TECHNOLOGY'S DUCE



The elusive Howard Scott, High Priest of Technology, at last run to earth by the camera, is shown here as he announced that he would continue his work for technology despite the withdrawal of Professor Walter Rautenbach, his right hand man, and other associates doing research work at Columbia University. The deserters from the Scott banner will carry on under a new name, leaving "Technology" to Scott.

Resents Attacks

Miss Agnes McPhail Objects To Criticism Of C.C.F. Movement

Ottawa.—Resentment at "scurrilous attacks" directed against the C.C.F. movement was expressed by Miss Agnes McPhail (I.P.O., Grey South East) in the House of Commons recently. Her only effect, however, had been to accentuate the movement. She thanked the prime minister and the Conservatives particularly for their assistance. Had it not been for government announcements from time to time far fewer people would have turned out to C.C.F. meetings.

When the organization derived its first support from farmer and labor groups, Miss McPhail said, its ranks were being steadily augmented by business and professional men. These people were no longer secure in their livelihood and many of them were among the unemployed.

Open Season For Beaver

Trapping In Northern Saskatchewan Legal During March and April

Regina, Sask.—Open season for the trapping of beaver in the northern area of the province north of 50 has been declared for the months of March and April, according to an order-in-council passed recently. The catch is limited to 10 beaver per trapper and no trapping is permitted south of 50.

This new order-in-council rescinds one passed some time ago providing for a closed season for beaver over the entire province until December 31, 1934.

President Of Land Surveyors Ottawa, Ont.—C. H. Taggart, Ottawa, was elected president of the association of Dominion Land Surveyors at the 26th annual meeting February 2. The land surveyors have been holding a two-day convention here.

Adolf Hitler's Forces Are Expected To Win Next German Election

Veterans Given Clean Sheet

Committee Investigating Alleged Pension Frauds Submit Report

Ottawa, Ont.—What amounts to a clean sheet was given Canadian veterans by the joint committee investigating administration of the Pension Act in connection with alleged pension frauds. "While it is impossible to have some violations in the expenditure of nearly \$600,000, Berlin, Germany.—If the next Reich election brings the six per cent. majority which Adolf Hitler's Nazis confidently expect, the Nazi storm troop leaders will head the police forces in countless German cities, a close adviser to the chancellor said today.

Beginning with Berlin, where Count Wolf Heerich von Helldorf, leader of the Berlin storm troops, is slated for chief of police, and continuing into the smallest towns, the Nazis expect to take the places of anti-Nazis.

"The street now belongs to us," the Hitler spokesman said. "Hereafter our demonstrations will be held under police protection instead of combating police chicanery. With our men heading the police everywhere it will be unnecessary to proclaim special laws against political terrorists. They will disappear so quickly special measures will not be needed."

The powerful Catholic parties—the Centre and the Bavarian People's party—made their first attack on the Hitler government today by declaring President Paul von Hindenburg acted on false information when he dissolved the reichstag earlier this week.

When the dissolution was proclaimed it was explained Chancellor Hitler had been unable to obtain majority support in the legislature. The declaration that Hitler would have dissolved the reichstag earlier this week.

A government spokesman said that at present the cabinet was planning no special decrees against terrorism and had no intention of re-instituting the special special courts for terrorism which were operated under the chancellorship of Franz von Papen. Only if the parties of the left forced the government by provocative measures to enact extraordinary measures be resorted to, the spokesman said.

Political interest momentarily shifted from the new chancellor to the Prussian diet which will meet tomorrow to vote on the question of dissolution.

Must Observe Ottawa Pacts

Britain's Hands Tied Under United States Newspaper Men Informed

London, England.—Great Britain does not look upon the approaching debt conference at Washington as a "great swamping deal," Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared at a luncheon of U.S. newspaper correspondents.

The agreements achieved at the Imperial Conference in Ottawa last summer "cannot be torn up," he said, and the British Government's hands are tied by those agreements so far as they affect any arrangements with the United States.

Neither can Britain "contemplate with equanimity return to the gold standard until we are certain that it will work better than it did just before we left it," he said.

"Great Britain believes in a stable international standard of value. But there are many conditions to be fulfilled before she returns to gold."

He enumerated four of those conditions: First, settlement of the war debts problem; second, lowering of trade barriers; third, modification of the distribution of gold; and fourth, settlement of disturbing world political problems or progress toward their solution.

Committee Of Senate Votes Against Railway Amalgamation Plan

Ottawa, Ont.—By a vote, 21 to 1, the senate railway committee turned down railway amalgamation or unification and accepted the present legislation based upon the Duff report.

This vote, unquestionably, reduced the Beatty plan for railway unification to complete ruin, so far as the present session of parliament is concerned, to qualify earlier remarks.

The overwhelming majority against amalgamation or unification was somewhat deceptive since only 25 senators were present out of a total of 45 and among the 24 absentees were most of the supporters of railway fusion. Nevertheless it is well known that at least two-thirds of the absentees are supporters of the present bill which makes it clear that any later efforts in the committee to rescind today's decision will be nullified.

Events in the committee proceeded at breakneck pace. Led by R. H. Artiss, Member of the Senate, the Duff legislation demanded a show down on the amalgamation issue. Mr. McPherson threw the full weight of his influence against the Beatty plan,

which, despite its designation as "unification" he declared meant amalgamation.

Quite clearly he carried a dozen or more of his colleagues with him and in the brief debate which preceded the vote those who have been breasting railway unification displayed a remarkable tendency to take cover, to qualify earlier remarks.

Senator Ronald Dandurand, Liberal leader, who had been very vigorous in his demands for railway economy and unification, was believed to favor the Beatty plan for the bill.

In a closely understood in the committee that the vote was to decide simply whether the principle of railway co-operation or of railway unification was to be adopted. Adoption of co-operation does not mean that the legislation, as it now stands, will be approved.

Several senators who supported the bill indicated that they are not in favor of the Beatty plan and there are real possibilities that the part of the Beatty plan which is most objectionable may be eliminated at a later date.

To Increase Power Sales

Electrically Equipped House Built in England For Exhibition

The completion of the national grid scheme for distributing electricity over England and the reduction of charges for current, will result in increased demand, and a desire for greater knowledge, and after considerable discussion, the Birmingham circle of the association decided that the time was opportune to make a special effort to show the residents in and around Birmingham what was possible and likely to obtain in the domestic side. To this end it was decided to purchase a piece of land, and to erect therein a modern electrically equipped residence, and to exhibit it until such time as interest was no longer shown.

The result is that today, people living in or near Birmingham can see a British home, at once pleasing, comfortable, and fitted with conveniences calculated to reduce labor and cost to a reasonable minimum, say The Unit.

There are no fireplaces to clean, no ashes to remove, no consequences of the house is almost dustless. All rooms are automatically maintained at the correct temperature, resulting in the prevalence of a cheerful atmosphere throughout. Hot water is available day and night, a feature that is accomplished and maintained automatically, without fumes or attention. All perishable foods can be stored under perfect conditions.

The main entrance opens on to a hall with a beamed wood ceiling, in which electric tubular heating is installed. On the left is the lounge, with loggia facing the garden; on the right are the dining room, kitchen, serving, cloakroom and so on. The heating system in the lounge, dining room and first bedroom is from the ceiling by means of the Dulraie method.

This is a fine, flexible material, which is applied to the ceiling in a manner similar to heavy wallpaper, and which employs the principle of the distribution, under thermostat control, of radiant warm air in extended areas of the ceiling at temperatures at, or only slightly above, body warmth. In these rooms, air is arranged to maintain the temperature anywhere between 50 and 60 degrees, according to the setting of the thermostat, even when it is freezing outside.

On the first floor are five bedrooms, bathroom, box room, linen room, lavatory and a spacious landing. In these bedrooms, as in the kitchen, the heating is effected by means of tubular heaters fitted with thermostat control to ensure even temperature and to eliminate waste of current.

In the bathroom the shaving mirror is an electrically illuminated framework, and after being used the towels are dried on a special rack.

Lower Death Rate

Fewer Deaths From Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and Typhoid

The death rate from tuberculosis, pneumonia and diphtheria was greatly decreased over the 10-year period ended with 1931, but deaths from heart diseases and diabetes have increased, according to a special return tabled in the House of Commons.

The death rate per 100,000 of population from tuberculosis fell from 146 in 1922 to 73 in 1931. Nova Scotia had the highest rate, 40, as compared with 133 in 1922. Saskatchewan was the lowest, falling from 44 to 35. The diphtheria death rate had the greatest comparative drop, falling from 19 to 6. Pneumonia took a toll of 106 out of 100,000 in 1922, dropping to 68. British Columbia was the healthiest, in this respect, the rate dropping from 52 to 42.

To Snag Big Game

Duke of Gloucester Going Hunting With Camera

The Duke of Gloucester, King George's third son, is going big-game hunting in Africa, but he is going to use a camera rather than a gun.

Both motion and still pictures of game in its natural haunts are the principal objects of his quest, although he will take some guns to shoot meat for the expedition.

No elaborate camp equipment will be taken. There will be two tents for sleeping quarters, which are very little heavier than the ordinary hiker tent, a table, a few chairs, mosquito nets, and cooking utensils.

Vancouver harbor has grain storage capacity of 17,530,000 bushels including additions to elevators made during 1932.

W. N. U. 1930

BRITAIN WORRIES OVER AMBITIOUS LADYBIRDS



COMPASS AND LAUREY SALE, BANKER.

Since Amy Johnson, Britain's ace woman flyer, performed her great two-way flight from England to Cape Town, South Africa, and back, shattering all previous records, her sister ladybirds of Fair Albion have shown a feverish inclination to duplicate her feat. At first this sentiment was hailed as a fine thing for aviation, but now British authorities are warning the do-or-die ladies would say and do their flying at home where their job of picking them up when they fall is an inexpensive matter. In one short period recently, three of Britain's women flyers narrowly escaped death while seeking to better existing records. Miss Joan Page, daughter of the Chief Justice of Durban, and Miss Audrey Sale-Barker, were extricated from the jungle of Kenya after their plane had crashed in wild country, and they are now in hospital at Nairobi. While making an attempt to beat Amy's time, Lady Bailey, wife of the famous diamond merchant, was forced to descend in the Niger Colony of French West Africa, and was missing for days before being rescued. So now the popular clamor in the Mother Country is for government restriction on such flights.

Settlement Should Be Easy

One Suggestion To End Latest War In Far East

If little can be said in favor of the new war now raging in Northern China, it at least has the merit of teaching us some geography. For it is safe to say that probably not one out of a hundred thousand persons in this country had ever heard of the now famous Jehol before Japan evinced a determined desire to add it to Manchuria. If we still do not know very much about it and have a hazy impression of a mountainous country where the Manchus emperors used to build palaces and hunt, it has nevertheless become a familiar name which we can all read with a pleasing sense of wide geographic knowledge.

What we cannot yet do, however, and what there is little chance of our ever being able to do, is to pronounce it. Not one in a million Americans can do this correctly and in every little group of serious thinkers discussing the Far Eastern situation, unless there be distinguished Chinese linguists present, every version of its pronunciation is almost surely wrong. In reviewing the recent book of Sven Hedin, entitled "Jehol; City of Emperors," Mr. Rodney Gilbert stated that Jehol was a three-syllable word beginning with a cross between a "j" and an "r" and ending in the deep, throaty "rr" sound that a puppy makes when it is whining in old shoes. His spelling of this monstrosity would be "Jrh-luh-hrr-rrr."

All of which leads to the conclusion that settlement of the present controversy between Japan and China should be very simple. Any one who can pronounce Jehol should be allowed to have it.

Empire Settlement

Government Can Only Impose Restrictions For Ordinary Safety

If all the units of the Empire receive a status of property—a word which requires re-definition—it is obvious that only the young and adventurous will desire to migrate. In that case the most the government can reasonably be expected to do will be to keep hands off, to interpose as few restrictions and arbitrary obstacles as are necessary with ordinary safeguards of health and public safety.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Plans For South America

Another shipment of 25 aeroplanes has been sent from London for the air force of a South American country. The machines are two-engine day bombers and were constructed in England. They are estimated to have cost \$750,000, and have been built under the strictest supervision in compliance with a request of the purchasing government.

We read that a single human hair will support a weight of four ounces. It is still, however, more practical to use string.

Travelling In Britain

No One Need Worry About Having To Register As

The Travel Association of Great Britain has been asked a question which appears to be of some concern to women visiting Great Britain. It is "Must I state my age in the hotel register?"

Visitors from other lands, if over 16 years of age, are required to register their name, nationality, date of arrival, address from which they last came, date of departure, and destination. But—and this answers the question there is nothing in the regulations affecting foreign visitors which requires them to state their age. In this respect, therefore, they may travel in Great Britain and take their ease in all British hotels without anxiety. The secret, if it be one, is their own.

Creamery Butter Production

A Decrease Is Shown In Output In 1932

The production of creamery butter in 1932 was 206,507,024 pounds compared with 225,955,216 pounds in 1931, a decrease of 8.5 per cent. By provinces the production was: Ontario 72,472,054, decrease 6.5 per cent; Quebec, 60,588,951, decrease 13.2 per cent; Alberta, 21,120,006, decrease 8 per cent; Manitoba, 18,897,153, decrease 10.2 per cent; Saskatchewan, 17,860,886, decrease 4.8 per cent; Nova Scotia, 5,928,534, increase 1 per cent; British Columbia, 5,126,628, decrease 5.7 per cent; New Brunswick, 2,610,947, increase 7 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 2,307,462, increase 12.1 per cent; Atlantic, decrease 12.1 per cent.

Nearly 3,000 new telephones have been installed in Peiping, China, recently.

Life Before the Flood

Records Gathered By Geologists Are Most Interesting

Those of us who realize the way of geology know there was a great flood which extended as far as life was on the earth. Archaeological records also confirm this. The highest mountains were covered and there were upheavals in the surface of the earth and slippings of the crust; the laws of nature were bent out of their usual course.

To show there was life before the flood and its ice-age just examine the Montana Glacier. This region was like our tropics with ferns and palms, but now they are in the clutch of ice. What was once a lake is now glacier containing millions of grasshoppers. These insects fly ahead of approaching cold, so they must have been audaciously engulfed. If not in the "Flood ice-age" then in the "great ice-age."

Why are the bones of whales and sharks found in the mountain tops, and embedded in rocks thousands of feet above the sea level, fifty miles from seashore?

Previous to the Flood and its ice-age, the animals were larger; so was vegetation.

Catalogued By Science

Dr. Nancy Bayley Tells Why Young Babies Cry

Baby crying is now scientifically catalogued by Dr. Nancy Bayley of the University of California Institute of Child Welfare.

Very young babies, she said, cry because of internal organic causes, bodily pain and distress. External factors and fatigue set them to howling later, and as they approach childhood they cry from fear of a strange situation or because of unusual handling.

Boys and girls share equal honors in their vocal range, Dr. Bayley said.

FANCIFUL FABLES



School For Ship's Cooks

Ability Of Kitchen Artist Is No Longer Derided

At sea for generations past the ship's cook has been the butt of the crew's humor. The dishes that come from his galley have never been exempt from criticism. Now, at last, has come a day when the abilities of the sea cook are no longer derided. For the crew of a modern merchant vessel knows when the cook "signs on" that he has probably graduated from a special training school.

The biggest of those schools is to be found in Dock Street, London, England. Here an old sea cook, Mr. Grey, gives invaluable advice.

And it is advice which could be obtained at no ordinary school of cookery. Mr. Grey, when presenting his recipes, is careful never to mention ingredients that do not figure in the standard stores with which those ships are supplied.

His pupils learn all about the making of soups and gravies, pastries, cakes and puddings, omelets, and other egg dishes. Gravy, Mr. Grey claims, is particularly important, as it gives more nourishment than any such other kind of food. He will show the budding sea cook how to perform some wonderful conjuring tricks with a pot of vegetable water.

Mr. Grey's young men are also taught how to turn out an edible meal under the most disadvantageous conditions they may be prepared to encounter these days if they are to call themselves true seafarers.

As a result of this teaching the modern sea cook is very different indeed from his predecessor, who was often given a post in the galley because he was considered the most useless member of the ship's crew.

Travel Thousands Of Miles

Clouds Of Butterflies Are Often Observed At Sea

Most people interested in nature have wondered at the migratory flights of birds and marvelled that such creatures as goldfinches and wrens should be able to traverse the North Sea. But how many realize that butterflies and moths also fly into the British Isles, not only from Europe, but even from North Africa and Asia Minor?

Painted Lady butterflies, hatched from chrysalis in Africa or Asia, flutter across the Mediterranean, across France and into England and Scotland. Probably some of these travelers fly right on to Iceland. Thus the full journey of these fragile insects may be extended to nearly 4,000 miles.

Cabbage White butterflies also migrate in great swarms, and Clouded Yellows, which come across the Channel from the northern coast of France, may often be seen fluttering down on English land in Kent and Sussex.

It may be noted that clouds of butterflies are observed at sea by sailors quite often, though inland large swarms are comparatively seldom seen—probably because the slight break up on reaching land. Sometimes, however, a swarm of Cabbage or Small White butterflies straggles across the countryside, and geographers know what to expect if they settle on their vegetables!

Must Have Been Good

The teacher had been giving his class of boys a lesson on salmon fishing and canning.

At the close of the lesson the boys were told to take home their slates and draw a salmon for the evening's homework.

Morning arrived, and each boy's slate was examined. One bore no drawing whatever, so the teacher demanded an explanation.

"Well, sir," said the boy, "I drew a real salmon, and when I came to get my slate this morning I found the cat had nibbled it off."

Building Methods Rapped

James Govan, Toronto architect, told the annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at Cincinnati that present methods of building construction are little better than those of 25 years ago and can not compare with Canadian construction of pioneer times.

France owns three-fifths of the Sahara Desert in Africa, the remainder belonging to Spain.

William Penn occupied the first brick house in America.

Hull, England, will construct a reservoir costing \$100,000,000.

Monrovia, Africa, was named for U.S. President Monroe.

Reveal Glories Of The Ancients

Important Discoveries Are Made In Excavations In Persia

Scientists' flashlights played recently over ruins of an ancient city that Alexander the Great burned at the whim of a starry-eyed daughter of the Magi centuries ago.

In the heart of modern Persia, where 3,000 years ago the fire-breathing Persians set their pyres on the Iranian plateau at the height of Zoroastrianism, comes to the light of modern science the most significant scientific discovery of the age.

Under the shovels of the Persian expedition of the University of Chicago appear tell-tale stones and metal relics of a brilliant era at history's dawn during which splendid cities rose from the dust only to fade into the legends of the Arabian Nights and the ralls of Rabial Khan and Attilla, the Hun.

Discovery has just been announced at the University of Chicago by Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute of the University, of sculpture dating from the Golden Age of the Persians.

Sculptures unearthed at Persepolis, the Versailles of the ancient Persians, by Dr. Ernst Herzfeld, of the Institute of Field Research, were described by Dr. Breasted as "the greatest and most important discovery in the history of archaeological research anywhere."

"The discovery," Dr. Breasted said, "not only far surpasses any archaeological disclosures ever made in Persia, but it is a new and important finding in western Asia in over a century."

Two miles from Persepolis, the expedition has discovered a 6,000-year-old stone age village, with houses containing the earliest windows ever found. In these rooms lived the forefathers of the Persians who rose to epic places in history—Darius, Cyrus the Great, Xerxes.

Commenting on the find, Dr. Breasted said:

"The walls of the splendid palaces which stood on the gigantic terraces of Persepolis overlooking a mighty plain were of sun-dried brick, but the colonnaded halls, the windows, and the great doors were done in black stone which was polished like ebony."

The artist who conceived by Herzfeld, reveals the Persian emperor wearing a robe embroidered with scarlet and purple, shoes of scarlet and purple, and a crown of gold. "One tradition has it," said Dr. Breasted, "that Alexander the Great in 330 B.C., noted by wine and urged by his army, set fire to the roof of one of these palaces and thus sent up in flame and smoke a supreme expression of ancient Oriental art."

"It was a disaster which marked the end of the evolution of Oriental civilization in western Asia, and the destruction of the great city, a configuration devastated and wrecked for ever most of the works of art which made the palaces of Persepolis the great world centres of culture and civilization under the Persian empire."

Trying Novel Experiment

Cambridge Crew Finds Syncretized Rowing Is Big Success

Experiments in "syncretized rowing" have been successfully carried out by a crew belonging to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Instead of eight oarsmen, only six row the boat.

These "syncretized six" as they are called, are grouped into pairs, and they sit so that there is a space between each pair. When they have rowed a certain number of strokes in unison, the first pair alone rows a stroke. As their oars leave the water and the second pair row, the first pair gets my state this morning I found the cat had nibbled it off."

The effect is to substitute an even progress for the boat instead of the usual series of jerks.

Once the crew are "syncretized," a pair of oars is always leavering the boat through the water, the only difficulty being the unusually fast speed of the boat when each pair of oars enters the water.

A Good Policy

A good rule for governments is to maintain or leave alone the industries that are not good enough for the bankers. Such a policy since Confederation would have saved Canadians at least a billion dollars, says the Financial Post.

South Africa's wheat yield this season is expected to be so large that importation of the grain has been barred.

Great Drive Of Reindeer From Alaska To Canada To End Early This Spring

In March or April of this year the great drive of reindeer from Alaska to Canada's North West Territories is expected to be completed with the placing of the herd on the winter grazing range to the east of the delta of the Mackenzie River and the work of building up a new source of supply of food and clothing for the Dominion's northern natives will be begun. Department of the Interior representatives will take delivery of the herd from the men who have conducted the movement across the thousands of miles of Arctic terrain.

The most recent advice of the herd was contained in a wireless report received by the Dominion Lands Administration of the Department of the Interior to the effect that contact with the herd of approximately 2,300 animals had been effected at Ice Reef, Alaska, about twenty miles west of Demarcation Point, which is the point where the coast of the Alaska and the Yukon Territory of Canada reaches the Arctic Ocean. A party from the Canadian reindeer station had been sent out on November 22 for the purpose of getting in touch with the drive and to accompany it in the crossing of the Mackenzie. On December 10 they had effected the 'contact' and joined those in charge of the movement.

Preparations for the reception of the herd were completed early this winter and the stations on both the summer grazing grounds along the coast near Kittering and the mouth of the Mackenzie and on the winter range which lies inland along the east branch of the Mackenzie River are ready for the arrival of the reindeer. Mr. A. E. Porsild, of the Dominion Lands Administration of the Department of the Interior, is in charge of the winter camps, and his staff includes three Lapp families.

The winter station is the larger of the two and in many ways is the greater importance as the herd will be a greater part of the year on the grazing grounds in its vicinity by the Kittering station. The buildings are erected on a fairly level plain about one-quarter of a mile wide from which the Caribou River flows to an outlet of about 500 feet. The plain was at one time densely timbered, but the forest was destroyed by fire about half a century ago. The new growth consists mostly of spruce and fir, and the spruce on the high plateau to the east of the station there are no trees but it carries a splendid cover of reindeer moss. This area and that adjoining the upper Eskimo lakes to the north and east constitute the principal winter range. This station is about fifty miles by winter trail from Kittering, and seventy miles by water, while the distance between the winter and summer camps is sixty miles by winter trail and seventy miles by water. The buildings at the winter station include a frame house with two winter houses, and a workshop. The station is also equipped with a power boat for patrolling during open navigation.

The summer station near Kittering has four buildings, one of which is a frame dwelling and the other three are of log construction. One mile to the north is the main corral, the largest unit of which is 450 feet in diameter. The more northerly grazing area, which is located along the coast to avoid the fly pests in the summer, is well watered and altogether the location of the combined ranges is considered very satisfactory for the first stage of the work of introducing reindeer into the Canadian North.

Trade With Russia

Only Possible When Country Purposes Methods Of Civilization

In an interview with a representative of the Star, E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., said that Russia will be back in world trade. "What conditions will forward that consummation?" the reporter asked. "Up on this—it must be clearly understood as to whose rules will prevail. Nothing avails to keep Russia on the outside except this: that she shall adopt and pursue the methods of civilization. If there are adequate conditions of that Russia, of course it will be welcomed back into the family of nations."

Unemployment is small in Trinidad, and is expected to decrease shortly.

W. N. U. 1580

Settlers Working Out Grants

Many Taking Up Northern Land Area On Relief

Ninety-five per cent. of the new settlers in the north who took up land under the \$300 and \$500 government settlement scheme last year are on relief now, Arthur Kendall, chief executive officer of the provincial relief commission stated.

These settlers are working out their relief grants, Mr. Kendall said, by clearing out brush along proposed road routes, and the general work of pushing roads through the north will be continued this year. This project will provide roads that might otherwise not be started for some time to come.

Mr. Kendall also stated that the situation as far as single destitute men are concerned here is quite satisfactory in the circumstances. He declared at present there are only about a dozen men living at the immigration hall in Prince Albert.

The situation with respect to caring for the single destitute in the province, is generally satisfactory, Mr. Kendall stated. There are cases where men who united for agricultural work cannot be dealt with except at a concentration camp, but they are few in comparison to those taken care of in usual occupations.



By Ruth Rogers

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

Fashion

309

A PARTICULARLY SLENDERIZING MODEL GRACIOUSLY AND LOVELY IN EVERY DETAIL.

This charming model favours black rough crepe silk, topped by pale grey crepe, so smart just now.

It has a very smart collar that is exceedingly becoming, besides detracting from the bodice bareness. The sleeves have conservative puffs, and are snugly fitted below the elbow.

This gaily made model is very luxuriously lovely carried out in crinkly crepe satin—black being still popular, or purple, wine-red, or blue. Use the dull reverse side for the main dress with the shiny surface for the upper bodice and the sleeves.

Style No. 309 is designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.

Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yds. yards 38-inch with 1 1/2 yds. 39-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (not in order). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Pattern

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Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

Street

City

State

Country

Telephone

Post Office

Day

Month

Year

Englishwomen Resent Contention Of Judge

Believe Themselves As Competent As Men On Difficult Jury Cases

Are women jurors intelligent enough to hear complicated lawsuits involving big business?

Lord Justice Thomas Edward Scrutton, 75 years old, and one of his Britannic majesty's lords of appeal in London, England, started a free-for-all controversy when he virtually answered this question in the negative in the course of a judgment.

Dismissing the appeals of six men against the findings of a lower court in which the plaintiff's company had been awarded damages totalling two and a quarter million dollars, his lordship praised the jury for their handling of the evidence in a tangled case lasting in all 24 days.

He then made the remark which has set Englishwomen by the ears. "There was no woman on the jury," Justice Scrutton said, adding, "and that is an advantage where heavy business transactions have to be considered. The documents this jury of men asked for were very material documents, and the jury showed very great intelligence in grasping the business problems presented to them."

Leading feminists immediately attacked this remark. Lord and Lady, declaring that as long as Englishwomen have been given the right to sit on juries, they should be considered competent enough to hear any case, however difficult.

Against this contention prominent lawyers have stated it is better that illiterate jurors should hear cases in which everyday business is involved, pointing out that men are quicker at grasping business problems.

But the women have not had their last word yet, and there are indications that a movement will be launched to enforce equal rights for jurymen.

Alberta Sugar Beet Crop

Sugar Produced Expected To Total 45,000,000 Pounds

Final estimates on Alberta's sugar beet crop for the past season, given by the Raymond sugar factory, show that 150,000 tons of beets were harvested over the contracted acreage, and the sugar run will total 45,000,000 pounds. The best growers of southern Alberta this year passed the 10-ton per acre average for the total acreage under sugar. In one district the average reached almost 12 tons, while some individual crops ran 15 to 20 tons. The season yielded the heaviest crop yet known in the province. With increased capacity installed last fall, the factory at Raymond produced 450,000 bags of sugar this season, or about six times the amount turned out in 1925.

How To Make Time

People Who Do Not Let Idle Job Accomplish Much

People who get through an immense amount of work are always those who know that idling must not be allowed to put forth a careless hand and steal five minutes here and half an hour there. They can obtain a succession of successful results of application, as a good farmer can obtain the most from his land by a proper rotation of crops. It is often found that the best results are those who can find time to do a kind act to a friend or neighbor, for they know how to fit in one thing with another, till they are actually said to be able to "make" time when wanted.

Shoots Elk In Alberta

Veteran Sportsman Proudly Displaying Handsome Set Of Antlers

One of the first hunters to bring down an elk in northern Alberta since the ban on shooting of these animals was removed in certain parts of the province, George Plink, veteran sportsman of Paken, is proudly displaying a handsome 13-point set of antlers.

The animal was shot by Mr. Plink in the Brazeau district about 70 miles northwest of Edmonton, where the Brazeau River joins the Saskatchewan.

The particular elk that fell to Mr. Plink was one of three feeding at a rancher's haystack close to the Saskatchewan River.

The antlers measure 56 inches from tip to tip and an equal distance from the base of the head to the tip of the longest antler. This is a fairly large set, according to Mr. Plink.

Some years ago Mr. Plink shot a deer that veteran hunters declared was the third largest ever shot in the province.

On another occasion he aroused much interest by shooting an albino woodchuck.

Elk are extremely plentiful in the Brazeau district the hunter states.

Flood Of Health Record

Communicable Diseases In Alberta Last Year Lowest On Record

General health conditions in Alberta during the past year were the best on record, so far as communicable diseases were concerned. The provincial department of health sums up the year as in this respect remarkably, establishing a new high mark for freedom from such diseases.

Notwithstanding economic conditions, which might naturally be expected to aggravate ill-health, there was a marked improvement in 1925 over any previous year.

The death rate for the year will fall somewhat below that of the previous year, which was 12.3 deaths per 1,000 population. Infant mortality in 1925 made a considerable and highly satisfactory drop, being only 58 deaths of children under one year of age out of 1,000 births, as against 67 the year before.

Other figures that, along with the death rate of infants, are regarded as particularly significant of the general health situation are those showing the maternal mortality rate, which was 8.3 per 1,000 living births, the lowest since the department has been keeping records.

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Marked Increase In The Number Of Inhabited Farms In Saskatchewan Is Noted

A Fisherman's Paradise

New Map Of Part Of The Muskoka Lakes Region

Persons familiar with lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and the western portion of the Trent Waterway will welcome the publication of the new Orillia map sheet by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa. This map adjoins the Muskoka sheet which lies immediately north of it. These two maps, together with the Parry Sound and Iyng Inlet sheets already published, and the Simulridge sheet which is expected at an early date, include a part of Ontario famed far and wide for its fishing which it offers for sport and recreation. These maps are produced in co-operation with and from joint surveys with the Department of Fisheries, Province of Ontario.

The Orillia sheet borders Georgian Bay, one arm of which extends into it and forms several excellent deep-water harbours. These ports have railway connections with Toronto and Montreal, and there is a considerable freight movement to and from the upper lakes.

The Trent Waterway has its northern terminus at Port Severn shown on the map. This water route is approximately 250 miles in length, extending from Georgian Bay to Trenton on the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario. It is a series of navigable lakes and rivers connected by short stretches of canal and provided with the necessary locks and dams to enable vessels to cross the watershed. It follows the old Indian route between Lakes Huron and Ontario.

The first white men to traverse it were Champlain and a few followers who, returning from Georgian Bay in 1615, accompanied a large party of Huron Indians to Lake Ontario. The connecting links were built by the Dominion Government and the waterway is operated by the Department of Railways and Canals without fees or tolls. This route from one great lake to the other passes through some of the loveliest scenery in Ontario. The country is noted as a "fisherman's paradise." It affords unexcelled opportunities for boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, rest, all under the spell of the most healthful and invigorating surroundings. A few hours travel on standard equipped trains or over improved Provincial highways reaches many of its beauty spots while a day or two serves to penetrate its wide. Generous hunting and fishing privileges are available to tourists. Excellent accommodation at perfectly appointed hostries, numerous camps, and cabins are available at reasonable rates. Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, with their fine beaches and Lake Muskoka with its gem-like islands are favourite summer places for the families of business and professional men from Ontario and adjacent United States. The particularly healthful surroundings have led to the establishment of several sanatoria.

One Of Perishable Foods

Eggs Should Be Kept In Clean Cool Place

Eggs being of the same food class as meat or milk. They are almost as perishable. Just because they are enclosed in a hard shell, they get rougher treatment. The egg shell is porous. Dirt and filth and mold and disease germs can pass through and spoil an egg. The water of the egg will evaporate through the egg shell almost as fast as if it were in an open pan.

Many a housewife allows eggs to grow stale on a warm pantry shelf or to take in the odors of a food ice-box and then blames the farmer or grocer for selling bad eggs.

Eggs cost almost as much to produce a bad egg as to produce a good egg. Most egg losses are, actually, preventable.

A Lucky Escape

One night a man in a car was run down at the level crossing. Consequently the old signalman in charge had to appear in court. After a grueling cross-examination he was still unshaken. He said he waved his lantern frantically, but all to no avail.

The following day the superintendent of the line called him into his office.

"You did wonderfully well yesterday, Tom," he said. "I was afraid at first that you might waver."

"No, sir," replied Tom, "not as long as that lawyer didn't ask me whether or my lantern was lit."

Marked Increase In The Number Of Inhabited Farms In Saskatchewan Is Noted

A marked increase in the number of inhabited farms in Saskatchewan during the past five years was one of the trends brought to the attention of the conference of federal, provincial and university agricultural authorities in Saskatchewan.

Between 1921 and 1925 figures submitted by S. H. Vigor, chief crops commissioner, showed the number of farms dropped from 118,600 to 116,500, but in 1931 the number had increased to 135,345. The increase was chiefly in the northeast of the province.

People go back to the farms in hard times, the speaker suggested. Much had been heard of the trek from the southwest of the province to the northern areas, but in 1931 the southwestern and south central crop divisions from which the movement originated showed an increase in acreage. The movement north and west was caused lead to be left unused he concluded. A comment on a mortgage inspector that his company had no land not in use, was made.

A statement that the charts did not indicate any increase in the proportion of land summer-fallowed each year brought the conference to S. G. Taggart, of the Swift Current experimental farm that fallow was increasing on the clay soils but not on the sandy soils.

Ranching had by no means disappeared from Saskatchewan, J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner, noted. In 1925 the land under grazing leases amounted to 3,700,000 acres.

Charts of beef steer prices showed the peak price each year to occur in May or June, just before the grass fed cattle came on the market. There was usually a lower peak in January.

In regard to production, cattle had reached a peak in 1922, then fallen and were again coming up. Hogs were a very rapid increase in 1931 and were now falling. Horses reached maximum numbers in 1921, rounded off fairly steady until 1927 and had since decreased considerably.

Poultry production was higher in 1932 than ever before, the figures submitted by W. H. McLean of the provincial poultry division showed. Turkeys, after taking a big drop in production from 1923 to 1927, were again on the rise.

The welfare building of unnecessary creameries was the weak point in the dairy industry as seen by P. P. Flood, dairy commissioner. Fifty thousand of the 135,000 farms of the province were now milking cows and the year was coming. Flood, he asserted. He emphasized the value of the cow testing work. The cows under test were producing 291 pounds of butter fat a year compared with 235 pounds when the testing began in 1921. Even at the present low prices that meant an extra \$22.50 a year from the 4,000 cows under test.

Better Feed Barley

Production Is Being Studied Neglectively By Canadian Farmers

Production of good barley is being sadly neglected by western Canadian farmers, particularly in Saskatchewan, although there is always a healthy domestic market for a malting barley, said George Bailey, of Winnipeg, manager of the Canada Malting Company.

The subject was discussed at Saskatoon between Mr. Bailey, J. A. Blair, manager of the Regina Breeding Company, and G. M. Armstrong, Black and Armstrong, Winnipeg, and president of the Western Brewers, Ltd.

"Why not have a reputation for good barley as well as for good wheat?" Mr. Bailey argued. "About 800,000,000 bushels of barley were produced in Canada last year, but much of it was poor, good only for feed."

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Gliders Use Mountain Top

Flying from the top of Knocknaght Mountain, above Greenland, Ireland, has become a favorite sport of members of the Irish Gliding and Aviation Club. On the mountain top is an extensive, but rough tract of waste land, and from this the gliders have started their flights. Attempts to break high and endurance flights are being made.

A striking 80 feet long hung from the roof of Albert Hall, in London, England, during a Christmas sale.

SMILING STARS AT PREMIERE

Two of moviedom's leading lights, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and his wife, the talented Joan Crawford, are shown as they arrived at a Hollywood theatre for the premiere of a new picture. The smiling stars have circulated lately that all is not well in the Fairbanks household.

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Published in the interests of
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\$2.50 to the United States
Subscription price \$2.00 per
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E. S. Seaton Proprietor A. Hankin
Proprietor

Thursday, Mar. 9th, 1933

Mrs. Montgomery, a mother of Mrs. F. G. Sanderson, is an inmate in the hospital.

Mrs. N. E. Spence, who had been nursing Mr. F. Rinker, of Cavendish, arrived back home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Stoldt, of Calgary, are taking up residence in the townhouse, their furniture arrived from Calgary, on Wednesday.

Sub-freezing temperatures have allowed local curling enthusiasts to continue their activities. Another schedule has been completed, C. Young's rink being the winners.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamme, of Fox Valley, were in town this week visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fraser.

A. Cummings, teller, on the loan staff of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the Calgary branch. His place has been taken by Mr. Rivett from Calgary.

The Women's Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Frost, Wednesday afternoon, March 15, at 3 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of St. Mary's W. A. will be held at the home of Mrs. Hamme, Saturday, March 18th, at 2 p.m.

Value of Livestock

Total Live Stock in Alberta was valued at \$52,906,000 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recent report. In 1931 the value was estimated at \$69,113,000.

Events in the U.S. during the past week have overshadowed other world news. Commonly regarded as the richest nation in the world, people were astounded when they learned the news of the virtual collapse of its financial structure and the declaration by President Roosevelt for a banking holiday and the cessation of stock exchange and practically all other financial activities. Writers have been trying to explain the reason for this financial chaos—and it seems that "paper profits" held by banks as collateral is mainly responsible for the situation. However, there is an expression of unbounded confidence in the abilities of the new president and his cabinet to restore the confidence of his

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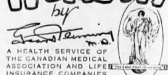
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HEALTH



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IN CANADA

Sleep and Health

Considering the amount of time that we spend in bed and the large part of our lives that is passed in sleep, it appears that, by the time we reach adult life, we may fairly claim to be experienced sleepers.

The art of going to sleep is a habit. Most adults go to bed as a routine, and such routine favors the habit of going to sleep readily. The amount of sleep that is required by different individuals varies. The need of each individual for sleep is proportionate to his physical and mental work.

What causes sleep has not been determined. Nerve cells are active as long as we are awake. As a result of their activity, waste products or fatigue substances are produced and these, acting as a mild drug, may be the cause of sleep. It is also suggested that life itself moves in a rhythm of activity and rest. Sleep, as the best form of rest, is part of this natural rhythm.

We know, from common experience, that when blood is drawn from the brain to other parts of the body we become sleepy. This feeling we experience after eating when more of the blood supply is diverted to the abdomen to play its part in digestive process. When we are in a warm room, the arteries of the skin dilate and we become drowsy, cooling

The Place Vicer Hotel, Montreal, centre for thirty-day course of the French-Canadian political, legal and social life of the Province of Quebec, has been given a further lease of life under Canadian Pacific direction until December 1. It was to have closed its doors permanently January 21, but many and powerful representations brought about the respite.

A record-breaking ride through the Rockies on their three-car special clipped four hours from the regular trans-continental train schedule in what Canadian Pacific Railway officials believe to be the fastest run ever made for the 565 miles from Vancouver to Field recently. The run, made for the Colubine-Jones Company, "You Try to Be Good," started four hours after the regular train had left Vancouver and caught up with it at Field.

Great increase in pork production in Canada on account of the price situation was predicted by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, at a recent luncheon in Toronto given by him to agricultural business executives and government representatives on behalf of the Federal Government at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

The salmon pack of British Columbia for the 1932 season is nearly broken even higher than the previous record of 1925. The total pack this year is 2,183,712 cases valued at \$1,283,477,000.

people and to bring about the correction of many of the evils in the banking and financial system of the country and also by his legislation relief for the unemployment distress which prevails. The eyes of the world are keenly watching to see what will happen under the new regime and wishing for its success in the hope that more normal times will return to the world in general.

FOR SALE

Buildings on the site of the recently discontinued Diamond S.D.
1 Building, 121818 used as a school house.

1 Barn, 16x24.

Miscellaneous classroom equipment.

Offers will be considered for both buildings, jointly or for each separately.

Purchasers must take the responsibility of moving the buildings. Terms cash.

All offers must be made on or before Friday, March 24, 1933, to H. J. MOYET, Inspector of Schools, Oxy, Alberta.

For key see W. Holden.

of the room wakes us up as the skin arteries contract and more blood is diverted to the brain.

Generally, we feel better when things are quiet or when the only noises are those to which we are accustomed. If we are used to city noises, absolute quiet may keep us awake. That is why the city dweller finds the stillness of the country just as disturbing for a time as the newcomer to the city finds his rest troubled by the noises of the city streets.

A rest at noon, or forty winks, serves as a real restorer for many people. At night, our bedroom should be dark and quiet, with the air kept cool and fresh. The bed clothes should be light and the sheets free from wrinkles. As we turn in our sleep many times, the position we assume in going to sleep is of no importance, but the bed clothes should not be fixed so tightly as to interfere with these natural movements.

We may do without sleep for a time, but if this is long continued exhaustion eventually occurs. We would do more quickly from the lack of sleep than from the lack of food. Sleep is needed to allow the body to recover from fatigue. Sleep is essential to health.

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The Farm Garden-cont.
considered that the plants should grow.

Potatoes will probably require a larger space than the select garden area will provide, hence we may regard the potato as a crop for a small section of a favored field preferably a fallowed one.

The classes of vegetables mentioned are not all inclusive, nor is the variety name for each suggested as the top in its class. Lettuce, iceberg, romaine, Boston, Tip, pine, Toss, Laxton and Strategem, spinach, Rhinard, onions, Fast Red, beats, Detroit Red, carrots, Chantennay, parsnip, Hollow Crown, beans, Small Pod Black Wax, corn, Bantling or Pinnatifid for early use, Golden Bantling for a late variety, cucumber, Davis perfection, pumpkin Small Sugar, squash Green Hubbard and tomato, Golden Acre and Danish Ball-head and in potatoes Irish Col.

W. R. BRODIE

Seasonable Specials

SOCKEYE SALMON, No. 1
tins, tall tins, special, 2 for 55c.

SARDINES, Brunswick, 17
tins for 1.00

HERRINGS, Tomato Sauce,
1s, 3 Tins 50c.

CLAMS, Eagle Brand,
3 tins for 50c.

KIPPED SNACKS
1-2s, 3 tins 25c.

FINNAN HADDIE, 1s
3 tins 50c.

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The former's vegetable garden is in the ascendant and the thought that prompts this review is that ideas may be contributed that will aid in this important development, the improvement of the Farmer's Garden.—R. E. Everett.

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3 tins for 50c.

KIPPED SNACKS
1-2s, 3 tins 25c.

FINNAN HADDIE, 1s
3 tins 50c.

W. R. BRODIE